APPENDIX B.

Summary of Budget Discussion

25TH AND 27TH JUNE 1923.

1. MR. H. KRISHNA SASTRI.—

I shall offer a few general remarks on the Budget before going into details. There is nothing new or striking in the Budget which has been prepared according to *mamool*. The only important feature we find in it is that there is no deficit as in previous years and that there is a small surplus of one lakh of rupees. This surplus is very small and yet we are very thankful for this. Even this small surplus is due to the levy of many new taxes such as income-tax, enhanced rate of court fees and general stamps, revision settlement, etc. While there has been this increase of taxation, there has been no corresponding increase in the income of the people. So long therefore as the increase of revenue is not derived from sources like irrigation, industrial works, increased cultivation, it is not a matter for congratulation.

Retrenchment measures have not resulted in any appreciable saving of expenditure. The reduction has been effected only in the number of employees and that in the lower ranks of the service. It is immaterial whether there is retrenchment in the lower ranks or not, as that will only result in starving the subordinates without any material advantage to Government. What is wanted is reduction in larger salaries. I, therefore, respectfully beg that the Dewan, Councillors and other high Officers of the State should set an example by working on reduced salaries. If this is done, the condition of our finances will be greatly improved and we will have greater scope for improvement in the various branches of the administration.

The thanks of the members are due to the efforts made by the Government in the matter of securing for the State the benefit of the customs revenue and the enhanced salt duty. I would suggest similar efforts being made for securing the share of profit due to Mysore from currency and mint. In 1891, the Imperial Government was kind enough to waive the payment of 10 lakhs of rupees out of subsidy until such time as the finances improved. If the Government of India could be approached now with a similar request, we would be free from all financial difficulties.

In the matter of capital works, I submit that the time is not now opportune for large outlay on works which are not productive. There are now large number of works for which provision has been made, but which can well be deferred for three or four years or until such time as they could easily be executed without pressing hard on the raiyats.

We have now got three Chief Engineers. Three are not necessary. There need be only one Chief Engineer for the whole Department. If there is any Special work to be done, special assistants may be employed to help the Chief Engineer.

Provision is again made under Krishnarajasagara Works for a Special Land Acquisition Officer on Rs. 250—450, Executive Engineer Rs. 500—850, etc. The second stage of the work having been completed, these posts are unnecessary.

Dewan.—There are many Land Acquisition cases pending disposal.

Mr. Krishna Sastry.—This work may be entrusted either to Sub-Division Officers or to the Amildars and the present establishment may be attached to any one of them. There need not be a separate Division for this. If the Special Division is abolished, a saving of Rs. 17,000 will be effected and people will have better administrative facilities.

There is a Special Finance Officer in the Comptroller's Office. His term is expiring. It is seen from the foot-note in Appendix B of the Budget that he is to be retained. As we have many trained officers within the Department itself, it does not seem necessary to retain this costly officer.

For want of funds, it has not been found possible to give full effect to the measures announced in the Education Memorandum. For extension of education to all the people of the State, it is considered necessary to levy a cess in all the districts. This is not advisable. Instead of this, the posts of Circle Inspectors which are unnecessary may be abolished and the savings so effected may be utilised towards the Education Memorandum measures. It is quite sufficient if we have Assistant Inspectors, District Inspectors, and the Inspector-General of Education.

2. MR. K. T. SESHAIYA.—

The Budget which shows a surplus is a pleasing feature and we are thankful for the efforts of Government in bringing the financial position to one of a surplus. It has been stated by the previous speaker that it has been the result of new taxation. But if a reference is made to the Dewan's Address of last year and the statement of aims and objects in this year's Address, it will be seen that better result has been secured even from ordinary sources of revenue. The heavy outstandings, on account of arrears of revenue, have been reduced, Amrut Mahal kaval lands were auctioned for sale, new taxes were imposed, re-settlement work has progressed and retrenchments effected in various departments of the State without any undue hardship. The results indicated by the Budget point to the great care on the part of Government in regulating the State finances and the control they have exercised on their financial transactions. The expectations made in the previous year's Address have been greatly realised.

Retrenchment measures have not also resulted in great hardship. It has not been confined to appointments in the lower ranks alone but in all grades of the service as may be seen from the particulars given in the Address. I think that there is still room for further retrenchment as I find even now that there are many officers who have hardly five hours work a day and who spend their time mostly in reading newspapers.

The Government have taken the non-official members into their confidence and have entrusted them with various responsible posts in Districts, Taluk Boards, and Municipalities; and with further extended association of non-officials with Government Officers in public work considerably more savings can, I think, be effected without in any way impairing the efficiency of the administration.

Then, as regards the Separation Scheme, there should be a Magistrate in each and every taluk; otherwise there will be great hardship to the parties who have to travel long distances and there will be congestion of work in the Courts and delay in the disposal of cases. The present location of the Courts should be changed, and in this matter the Planters' Association have already submitted a resolution to Government.

Second Member of Council.—If we have a Magistrate in each and every place he will hardly have three hours work a day.

Mr. K. T. Seshaiya.—Whatever may be the case, the Courts are located, at present, far away especially in the Malnad and the raiyats are put to great hardship, and I therefore think that Government may follow the practice in Baroda where there is a Court in each place.

In the matter of education, Government are spending 50 lakhs of rupees and are producing hundreds of graduates and undergraduates who are now without employment. This is a great problem. The graduates and undergraduates should either become lawyers or school masters or go outside the State. This is neither conducive to the welfare of the citizens of the State or to the Government itself. Government should take steps to remedy this.

For the Belur temple restoration, an estimate for Rs. 80,000 was originally sanctioned, but later on it was revised to Rs. 25,000. The architecture of the Belur and Halebid temples can nowhere be seen in India and it is therefore the duty of the Government to see that these temples are not allowed to go into deterioration. Repairs are urgently required and should be undertaken at once.

In our Municipality, only two wells have been sunk and the condition of the drainage is far from satisfactory. The condition of the roads is not satisfactory and it is quite unsuited for travelling purposes. At least, once in five years, statistics regarding the amount of traffic on the road should be called for and the allotment for their maintenance revised periodically.

3. MR. PURUSHOTHAMANANDAGIRI GOSAI.—

It is estimated in the present year's Budget that there will be an income of Rs. 4,80,000 from super-tax. The levy of this tax seriously handicaps the merchants in the present trade conditions. I would earnestly request you to cancel this tax. An income of Rs. 7½ lakhs is expected from the surplus revenue of the assigned tract as against a revenue of Rs. 10,48,000 in the last year. I do not know what on which this estimate is made. It is therefore essential that there should be a separate staff the basis for collecting all statistics necessary to maintain regular accounts relating to this revenue. This will ensure better check on the *pro forma* account.

The interest on loans to owners of lands submerged by the Krishnarajasagara is estimated in the Budget at Rs. 20,000 as against Rs. 3,000 in the last year. I do not know the reason for this variation.

Dewan.—Rs. 20,000 relates to loans for purchase of machinery and there is a slight mistake in print. It is only Rs. 3,000 that is shown against this item.

Mr. Purushothamanandagiri Gosai.—Under "License Fees" a sum of Rs. 5,000 is shown as against Rs. 3,900.

Financial Secretary.—We will be able to get more this time from the motor license fees.

Mr. Purushothamanandagiri Gosai.—Then under "Railway Working Expenses" Rs. 7 lakhs more is shown and what is the reason?

Financial Secretary.—That is owing to the purchase of Railway materials, etc.

Mr. Purushothamanandagiri Gosai.—When purchasing materials, a rate of commission is generally allowed. Government purchase materials for various departments and it is desirable to show all charges on account of commission under a separate heading in future.

Minimum charges for Electrical Installations should as far as possible be reduced.

Dewan.—The minimum charge levied here is less than in Bombay.

Mr Purushothamanandagiri Gosai.—Under "General Administration" a sum of Rs. 40,000 is allotted for tour expenditure.

Dewan.—You cannot discuss that and I have to rule you out of order.

Mr. Purushothamanandagiri Gosai.—As regards Co-operative Societies, a Committee was appointed some time ago and I do not know what that Committee has done. I am doubtful if these societies are really of any service to the people and if they are not, their number should be reduced.

One lakh of rupees is given for the Mysore City Improvement Fund. Of this, nearly Rs. 35,000 go towards establishment charges and if one big house in the City is acquired, the whole provision would be consumed and nothing would be left for further improvements.

If we want to spread education in every nook and corner of the State, we want a large number of educated men. We ought therefore to improve our University. The present grant of Rs. 6 lakhs is quite inadequate and a larger allotment should be made.

The grant given for sinking wells is quite insufficient and it is best that a separate agency is employed for that purpose.

4. MR. MD. ABBAS KHAN.—

The Dewan in his Address has classified the revenue under three heads:—(1) Ordinary Revenue, such as Land Revenue, Forest, Income-tax, etc., (2) Uncertain Revenue, such as Mining Revenue, Assigned Tract Revenue, etc., (3) Financial investments. As outlined in the speech, the Government have taken all necessary steps to balance the revenue and the expenditure of the State. When we survey the progress of receipts and expenditure during the past fourteen years, it will be seen that if precautions have been taken before, our State would never have been in this position. The Dewan has gone into the whole question and after a thorough investigation has now been able to present to us a balanced Budget. We ought therefore to be highly thankful for this and congratulate the Government on this

balanced Budget. Three new Civil Courts have been sanctioned, the separation scheme is going to be introduced in the Kolar District and possible retrenchments have been effected in various lines of the administration, and the amount saved utilised for the working of the Education Memorandum and on sanitation, medical and other items of public improvement. The grants given to education are yet inadequate. It is nearly four years since the order on the Education Memorandum was issued. Several schools have yet to be started in various parts of the State. Many grant-in-aid institutions have got to be converted into Government ones. Middle Schools have also to be started. Buildings are scanty and many of them require repairs badly. The grant is not enough for all these. The Education Cess was brought into force only in three districts and in the remaining five districts this has yet to be introduced. Attempts were made to introduce it in the Mysore District. But the majority of members were opposed to it. It is therefore absolutely necessary that the levy of this cess should be made compulsory throughout the State and the amount collected under this head utilised solely for the Education Memorandum.

In the matter of scholarships, these are paid only for ten months in the year and a sum of one lakh of rupees graciously sanctioned by Government has been reduced by Rs. 17,000. I request that the original grant of Rs. 1 lakh may be restored from July 1923 and the entire grant distributed either by increasing the number of scholarships or their amount.

Merchants are put to considerable trouble on account of income-tax ever since the levy of this tax was ordered. The income-tax officers can neither assist them in the maintenance of accounts nor would they accept the accounts maintained. Their only concern is to earn as large an income as possible. The evil practices prevailing in Madras and the inconvenience caused to the people were brought to the notice of Government when the Income-tax Bill was introduced but the Government assured that necessary safeguards would be taken against such practices here. Nothing has been done and I beg Government to enquire into this matter and see that the assessment is levied on a just and humane basis. I hear that Government have recently undertaken a contract to supply timber to the Kolar Gold Fields, a work which has been hitherto done by contractors and the outside public. The merchants were supplying them at a rate ranging from Rs. 2 to 2-8-0 and I understand that the Government would supply them at Re. 1 to 1-8 and that therefore the Kolar Gold Fields have now cancelled the contract with the merchants. This is really very hard and would cause considerable loss to the mercantile population and I would therefore on behalf of them all appeal to the Government to cancel the contract which they have entered into and to request that the Government should have nothing to do in the matter of business transaction.

The grant to the Industries and Commerce Department is quite inadequate. Rs. 50,000 would go for the British Empire Exhibition, Rs. 90,000 for establishment charges, Rs. 10,000 for scholarships: what remains is hardly sufficient for demonstration and experimental works and I therefore request that the allotment should be raised to 2 to 3 lakhs of rupees.

When Co-operative Societies were first started, lectures were delivered and pamphlets issued to infuse confidence in the minds of the public. But many societies do not work satisfactorily now in the interior parts of the State. It is therefore desirable that a special staff should be employed to inspect societies which are not working satisfactorily and to close them.

5. Mr. M. C. Linge Gowda.—

I am highly thankful to the President for balancing the Budget with the help of the Financial Secretary. The sum of six lakhs of rupees allotted for the University is not necessary. The amount should be utilised for primary education. The grant of Rs. 13½ lakhs provided for this grade of education is not evenly distributed. Education Cess is not levied in all parts of the State. Either this cess should be introduced in all places or larger grants given for primary education and the whole control of the primary education taken by Government. Industrial education should be given to candidates who have not become successful in the S. S. L. C. and Lower Secondary Examinations and some allotment should be set apart for this.

The supervision of educational institutions now in existence is all right and the present arrangements of Circle Inspectors, etc., should be allowed to continue.

The University Education may be left to be undertaken by the people themselves. Income-tax and other taxes should not be levied as they act as a great check to the progress of the people. Co-operative Societies work very well in big cities and towns, but not in rural areas. It is therefore desirable to increase the number of Inspectors rather than the number of Assistant Registrars of Co-operative Societies. There must also be constant supervision and check. I think some form of bonus should be given to the Secretaries and other enthusiastic workers in the societies. Half the fees for the institution of suits should be utilised to meet these charges.

6. MR. BELUR SRINIVASIENGAR.—

I have carefully studied the question of the restoration of major and minor tanks and I can safely say that the Government have not paid sufficient attention to this matter. In the Bangalore District itself, a tank called Maralavadi tank, for which twelve years back an estimate was sanctioned, has not yet been repaired. The maintenance of these tanks requires better attention. The existing Budget allotment is quite insufficient. For the past nine months, the control of these tanks has been taken over by the Public Works Department, but even this agency is not giving prompt attention to matters relating to the maintenance of these tanks.

The rates for the maintenance of Provincial and District Fund roads were fixed long ago and as the cost of the metals and other labour charges have run high, it is but right that they should be modified and suitable rates fixed with reference to present conditions.

The post of the Director of Industries and Commerce is unnecessary and his work may well be entrusted to his expert assistants as there are not now so many factories as we had before. The Iron Works are now under separate management and certain workshops have been closed.

Two separate posts for Railways such as Agent and Traffic Manager are unnecessary and their work might be looked after by their present assistants.

The Budget estimate for 23-24 under "Courts of Law" is fixed at a very low figure and I would increase this by Rs. 2⅓ lakhs. Under "Civil Courts" also, we get a net profit of 5 lakhs of rupees.

The present rates of travelling allowances to officials drawing a salary of Rs. 50 and above works as a great hardship to them. Consequently, many poor officials refuse to go on circuit along with their officers as the allowances they get are barely sufficient to meet their absolute needs. Government work and public interests therefore suffer and I therefore recommend that those who draw Rs. 50 and above should be granted double the second class fare.

I wish lastly to point out the delay in the disposal of *dharkhasts* and to the need for speedy steps being taken for their very early disposal.

7. MR. USMAN KHAN.—

The present allotment of Rs. 80,000 for the restoration of minor tanks is not adequate and with this provision, it would be hardly possible to repair, at least, 20 tanks a year according to the present rate of labour charges and the cost of gravel. Most of the provision made will go to meet the cost of establishment. It is necessary that this provision should be raised to 5 lakhs of rupees. This is an important matter of vital interest to the agriculturist and I therefore earnestly request that the grant should be increased.

8. MR. SANJEEVIAH.—

We are highly indebted to the Dewan for the fulfilment of the promise made by him in his announcement last year to balance the Budget.

The grant of Rs. 10 lakhs for *potgi* due to shanbhogs and patels seems to me to admit of considerable reduction by appointing qualified paid staff of accountants and patels with larger area of jurisdiction in place of existing shanbhogs and patels, many of whom are illiterate and are in charge of small *hoblis*.

The Agricultural School in Hebbal is not of any use to the agricultural population. None of the raiyats send their sons to that school for training. The Chemists

working in that department are not necessary and their posts may be abolished, as they have no experiments to make now.

The amount saved by the above measures can very well be utilised for the Education Memorandum. The amount now allotted for this is not sufficient. Most of it will be utilised on the construction of the buildings required. The present standard of University Education is quite sufficient and does not require any expansion. It is absolutely necessary that primary education should spread much further in the State. The allotment made for the University may therefore be given for primary education. We do not want Sanskrit education and the allotment for this also may be utilised for grant of backward scholarships.

We do not get people of good character in the Police Department. It is therefore necessary that the pay of constables ought to be increased from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20. The number of constables may be reduced to meet the increase in salary. We should have two Inspectors for each taluk.

Co-operative Societies are not working satisfactorily in villages. As a matter of fact, in the Koracharpalya Co-operative Society at Bangalore loans are not ordinarily granted to the members but only to the favourites of some of the Directors. If the report of the Auditor is examined, it will be seen that the society is not working well. The Auditor states that the society is in a pitiable condition. It is therefore desirable that necessary steps should be taken to see that, at least, once in every three months the societies are inspected and their accounts audited.

Mr. Sanjeeviah.—There is no adequate supply of medicines to the dispensaries in the Medical Department and a larger grant is therefore necessary.

Income-tax is a source of difficulty to the public especially in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore. It is requested that proper precautions should be prescribed in regards to assessments on confidential information obtained by the staff.

A sum of Rs. 4,000 is given to the "Karnataka Parishad" and the "Arthasadhaka Patrika." This grant should be discontinued.

Financial Secretary.—Rs. 4,000 are not mostly for that.

Mr. Sanjeeviah.—Rs. 1,000 are quite sufficient and even that is not justifiable in my opinion.

9. Mr. P. Venkappaiya.—

The supply of medicines to the District Hospitals and Dispensaries is very inadequate and the present grant should be increased to enable the Department to stock larger quantities of medicines.

As regards irrigation works, a provision of Rs. 1,63,000 is shown as against Rs. 2,79,000 of last year. Owing to the scarcity of rains in our parts, the raiyats are put to great hardships and there are no irrigation facilities in these parts of the district. There is a big project in Shikarpur and if only the Government should have sanctioned and carried it out, all these difficulties could have been avoided.

Dewan.—All these come under Capital Works.

Mr. P. Venkappaiya.—A grant of Rs. 80,000 is given for the restoration of minor tanks. This is an important work and at least one lakh should be given.

As regards education, we have no Science section in the Malnad. Government sanctioned it, but it is not clear if any allotment has been made for it in the Budget. The post of the Circle Inspectors may be abolished and the amount so saved may be utilised for primary education.

The grant under "Miscellaneous" for encouragement to authors is, I think, given to those who write books. The grant is very small and should be increased.

The question of drinking water wells in villages is one of very great importance, as people suffer very much for want of water. The grant of Rs. 20,000 in the Budget is very small and should be raised.

Under "Railways" no allotment is made for the Shimoga-Arasalu Railway. The District Board of Shimoga have stated that they will give a guarantee of 6 per cent and have sent a resolution offering to raise a loan. The earthwork has already been done, and it is desirable that this work should be pushed through.

Dewan.—This will be enquired into.

Mr. P. Venkappaiya.—Great hardship is caused to the arecanut merchants for want of wagons and steps should be taken to remove the difficulty.

First Member of Council.—Why don't you go and see the Traffic Manager?

Mr. P. Venkappaiya.—There are two military lines in Shimoga. There are hardly 100 people and I think one of the lines can well be auctioned.

In the Iron Works now under the management of Sir M. Visveswaraya, arrangements may be made for the manufacture of agricultural implements for the use of the malnad public.

10. MR. MALLAIYA.—

The Agricultural Department is doing very good work. The present allotment of Rs. 5 lakhs for it is not sufficient. Depots are kept in places far off from the headquarters of Agricultural Inspectors and when they are approached they ask the agriculturists to go to the depots. This causes great hardship to the people. Arrangements should therefore be made to open depots at the headquarters of Inspectors.

A provision of Rs. 13½ lakhs is made for primary education. Many villagers offered buildings in their villages for the use of schools. Still no schools are forthcoming. When the Second Member of Council and the Inspector-General of Education had come to my place, I made a representation in the matter. It is requested that a larger grant may be given and that wherever there are buildings available, schools may be started. The posts of Circle Inspectors should not be abolished and the present arrangement should continue. Otherwise, supervision would be slack and the school masters would not do their work satisfactorily. There are three Chief Engineers now. Originally there were only two. It was said by one member that these posts were unnecessary. I am of opinion that the present system should be allowed to continue and should not be disturbed.

The grant to the Industries and Commerce Department is not sufficient. The present soap and other factories are working well and the existing grants for them should therefore be increased.

With the present allotment for the restoration of major and minor tanks, only 8 or 10 tanks can be repaired in a year. It is therefore necessary that, at least, Rs. 1½ lakhs should be granted.

11. MR. C. KRISHNA MURTHY.—

I congratulate the Government on their having been able to frame a surplus Budget after providing for all the normal requirements of a progressive administration. The Retrenchment Committee was appointed mainly with a view to cut down unnecessary expenditure and to avoid the position of recurring deficits. It was generally believed that it would take a long time for the State finances to reach a prosperous condition and it is therefore very pleasing to see that the Budget for the coming year leaves a surplus after meeting all necessary expenditure. The people feared that Government were involved in huge debts and that a large portion of the income was being absorbed by interest and sinking fund charges leaving a very small amount for carrying on the administration. A comparison of actuals shows that the revenues of the State have improved and that there has been a reduction in expenditure from year to year. It is still desirable that as far as possible the administration should be carried on without incurring fresh debts. This position can be appreciated only by Government officers. It is easy for the people to ask for more grants for this or that item, but it rests with Government to prevent extravagance and provide for actual requirements. In the coming year's Budget, a surplus of one lakh of rupees is anticipated and this is a result which has caused general satisfaction. I see from the Budget that reduction has been effected under almost every head of expenditure and if the Budget programme is actually realised, what has been presented to us is surely an ideal Budget.

It has been suggested that more funds should be provided for primary education in preference to University Education. The ideal may be good, but it should be recognised that having started a University it is essential to provide the necessary funds to run it efficiently. It is obviously desirable that other Universities in India should recognise our University degrees and unless necessary funds are placed

at the disposal of the University, it cannot work as efficiently and satisfactorily as is desirable. It must be borne in mind that unless the standard of our University is maintained at a high level, it may not secure recognition from other Universities. I am, therefore, for providing adequate funds for the University as well as for other branches of education. It is easy for members to ask for increased grants for this or that item of administration. But I would suggest that such demands be limited to what is absolutely essential to run the administration. I am not for asking for more funds to be provided for certain items because the general outlook is not very encouraging. Rains are comparatively less, trade conditions are depressing, money cannot be easily had and it is common experience that debtors do not pay their dues promptly. In short, the present conditions are adverse to the people as well as to Government. The position is partly attributable to the investment by the people of their surplus cash in Government securities. Litigation is increasing and the disposal of suits in our courts is very slow. It often happens that cases are decided years after they are instituted and the result is that people have come to regard that even injustice is better than tardy justice. It is, therefore, desirable that more funds should be allotted to the judicial department in order to establish more courts and thus contribute to the prompter disposal of cases. Increase in the rates of court fees has brought additional revenue and this may be utilised for the purpose. It is stated to be under contemplation to raise the process fees, but this proposal will work hard on the people. The remedy lies in making larger grants to the Judicial Department for its satisfactory working. The allotment in the Budget for the extension of the separation scheme is insufficient and more funds may be provided on this account also. It is said that three additional Munsiff's Courts will be established during the coming year. I would also suggest the establishment of 2 travelling courts as in Madras. These travelling courts are working in that Presidency for the last 2 or 3 years and they have been found very useful in reducing arrears in civil courts. These travelling courts proceed to places where the work has accumulated and assist the ordinary court in clearing the arrears. They proceed to other similar courts and their main object is to serve as auxiliary institutions trying to contribute to the normal working of the ordinary civil courts. Each such travelling court may have a clerk and two peons.

Second Member of Council.—The cost of establishment of two travelling courts suggested by the member would come to about Rs. 9,000 per annum.

Mr. C. Krishna Murthy.—I have calculated that the cost does not exceed Rs. 5,000. This amount may be provided from other sources. For example, the amount provided for the training of probationers in the Income-tax Department is unnecessary and this may be utilised for the establishment of travelling courts.

Second Member of Council.—That provision is quite essential.

Mr. C. Krishna Murthy.—In that case, why not we utilise the provision of Rs. 5,000 made for the execution of Government printing work at private presses. This provision does not appear to be necessary as we have a big printing establishment and as there is no chance of printing works being given to outside presses.

Second Member of Council.—If there is congestion of work in the Government Press, some portion of the work will have to be transferred to private presses for execution, so that the provision is necessary.

Dewan.—It is more economical to have urgent works done at private presses.

Mr. C. Krishna Murthy.—The case is now otherwise. They were charging 0-4-0 for a printed page formerly and they are now charging Re. 1-4-0. The cost is thus immense and I suggest that no work need be entrusted to private presses.

Second Member of Council.—It is sometimes necessary to entrust urgent works to private presses and, if it is not provided, Government work will suffer.

Mr. C. Krishna Murthy.—In that case, the amount required may kindly be provided from other sources. Travelling courts are necessary.

12. Mr. C. Narasimhaiya.—

The speakers who have preceded me have touched upon all important points and there is hardly anything for me to add. One point which I wish to urge is that Government must have a fixed financial policy and must not allow it to be

changed from year to year. Let me illustrate this remark. Last year the following question elicited the following reply from the Financial Secretary :—

"*Mr. Narasimhiah.*—What about the Mining Capital utilisation fund of 45 lakhs of rupees?

Financial Secretary.—It is spent on the electrical works.

Mr. Narasimhaiya.—Interest need not be charged on account of this item.

Financinl Secretary.—That is a separate matter.

Dewan.—Interest is credited according to the fundamental rules of finance. It is not fair to the fund if this is not done".

Mr. C. Narasimhiah. - In the Budget before me, I find that no provision has been made for the Mining Capitalisation Fund and the Famine Insurance Fund. If the amount creditable to these funds has been utilised for other purposes, such amount should be treated as a debt due to these funds and accrued interest should be shown under the funds in question.

Financial Secretary.—By a fixed policy, it is not known what the member means and this may be explained.

Mr. C. Narasimhiah.—When the Mining Capitalisation Fund was introduced, it was started with a Capital of 16 lakhs of rupees. The interest charges on that amount have come to about Rs. 60,000 and the amount is increasing year by year. In the proposed Budget, the interest is not shown at all under the usual head and no amount is shown under the fund itself. If this practice continues for a number of years, the head itself would disappear.

Financial Secretary.—This amount has been spent on electrical works and is shown in the Budget of that Department. The amount is not thus lost.

Mr. C. Narasimhiah.—In that case, it is not clear why an entry has not been made under the fund to show that the amount has been transferred to the Electrical Department. The same remark applies to the Famine Insurance Fund also. In previous years, interest was added to these funds which has not been done in the proposed Budget. The policy is thus not clear and it is necessary that a fixed policy should be adopted in these matters.

Dewan.—Capital works were started for the financing of which there was no money available. At that time, there was some deficit in the Budget and there was no money to provide for the capital works. Under all other sources only normal requirments had been provided for and no amount was available to meet the expenditure except from the Mining Capitalisation Fund. It will thus be seen that on account of the absolute necessity of financing capital works, recourse had to be had to the accumulated amount under this fund which was accordingly utilised for the purpose. We had no money to contribute to the fund and we have not made any contribution to the fund in recent years. Now, as it is absolutely necessary to balance the Budget, some of the paper debits and credits have had to be temporarily suspended with the sole idea of putting the finances in order. There is no object in raising a debt of 3 to 4 crores of rupees and make contributions to the various funds. Of course, there has been some technical inconsistency which I admit on behalf of Government. The fund will be restored as soon as finances improve.

Mr. C. Narasimhiah.—The grant for the Economic Conference has been omitted. It is desirable that this should continue.

Dewan.—When the Reforms Scheme comes into effect, a supplemental grant will be sanctioned for all necessary expenditure on this account.

Mr. C. Narasimhiah.—The income from sandal wood is one thing while that from Sandal Oil is quite another. The former should be credited to the Forest Department, while the latter to the Department of Industries and Commerce.

Dewan.—Sandal wood is a raw material. Raw materials are required for the development of industries and hence the income from oil is shown under the Forest Department.

Mr. C. Narasimhiah.—In the Budget a sum of Rs. 11,49,000 is shown as working expenses under "Sandal Oil." In order to make this item more clear it is suggested that the value of sandal wood supplied may be shown separately as well as the expenses incurred on the extraction of oil.

Dewan.—It is a complicated account which does not admit of easy alteration.

Financial Secretary.—The Budget shows side by side the figures for the past 3 years. There is an agreement by which sandal wood is supplied only to the Sandal Oil Factory for the extraction of oil. The wood, as it is, is not sold in large quantities. Formerly, Government used to place at the disposal of the Factory a certain sum of money with which to purchase sandal wood from the department and accounts were maintained in the same manner. Owing to the depression in trade, the oil manufactured at the factory could not be sold: the result was that it had to be stocked until the prospects of sale were better. When oil was stored at the factory unsold, the result had to be shown in the Budget as a loss. This seemed an inconsistent procedure and hence it was decided to show the actual income from sandal oil as the income to the Forest Department from its sandal wood. The whole principle is that the Sandal Oil Factory is part and parcel of the Forest Department and hence the income from both wood and oil is shown under that head.

Mr. C. Narasimhiah.—A sum of Rs. 11,49,000 shown under working expenses evidently includes the purchase of sandal wood for the extraction of oil and the expenditure incurred on extracting oil from wood. The mixing up of the two items which are obviously different may give rise to unnecessary suspicion in the public mind. To remove this, I suggest that the income from sandal wood may be shown under Forest Department and that from sandal oil under the Industries Department. Irrespective of the net result, it should be clear for one who reads the Budget to know what the exact return is from Sandal Oil Factory. Under the present arrangement this is not very plain.

Dewan.—The income from oil largely depends on the quantity sold and the prices realised by Government. The value of sandal oil manufactured at the factory is not shown separately in the Budget and if the member desires, the figures regarding the quantity of oil sold and the amount realised will be furnished.

Mr. C. Narasimhiah.—In page 3 of the Budget, a sum of Rs. 4,04,000 is shown as a receipt to the Forest Department, being the value of wood and charcoal supplied to the Iron Works. I ask why the same procedure should not be adopted with regard to sandal oil. My point of contention is that the value of sandal wood supplied to the factory for the extraction of oil should be given credit to the Forest Department and shown separately as such in the forest budget. This should be feasible when a similar principle has been followed with regard to the wood and charcoal supplied to the Iron Works.

On page 38 of the Budget, a sum of Rs. 8,000 is shown as contribution to Madras Medical College for training Mysore students. It is not clear for what purpose this amount is given and details may be kindly furnished.

The provision made in the Budget for the construction of an *anicut* across the Bhrugu river is very small and requires enhancement.

13. Mr. Vasudeva Rao.—

The speakers that preceded me have dealt with most of the items in the Budget and there is very little for me to say anything. I agree with Mr. C. Krishna Murthy that unnecessary expenditure should be avoided. Mr. Abbas Khan has suggested that rather than Government undertake the direct supply of forest products, the system of their supply through contractors should be introduced. No definite answer has been given to the question of Mr. Abbas Khan whether the Government have entered into any contract with the Mining Board for supply of timber.

First Member of Council.—It has been given temporarily as more revenue is expected to be realised by this arrangement than by other arrangements.

Mr. C. Vasudeva Rao.—Some members were of the opinion that the grant provided for the University should be increased while some others urged that the development of primary education should receive better attention and that it should be given preference over University education. The latter view is one with which it is difficult to agree. Having established the University, it is essential that adequate funds should be provided to enable it to function efficiently and maintain a high level of efficiency. In this view, it is necessary to increase the existing grant

for the University to Rs. 10 lakhs as urged by other members and I hope that Government will be pleased to consider the matter favourably. The grant provided for the education of depressed classes is not adequate and I suggest that this item should be progressively increased year by year. The education of these communities is essential in order to uplift them from their present low condition. The Panchama students have a natural aversion to education and a certain amount of compulsion must be brought to bear upon them to join the school.

In page 34 of the Budget, a sum of Rs. 4,49,500 has been provided under "District and Civil Courts". Out of this provision, a certain sum should be earmarked for improving the condition of Bench Courts. These courts have no suitable staff and no furniture worth the name. If these courts have to have their prestige enhanced in the eyes of the public, their condition should be improved and for this purpose a suitable sum has to be provided.

14. MR. B. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—

A sum of Rs. 10,000 has been provided for the annual repairs to buildings. Unless the repairs are promptly executed, the buildings will collapse and grants will have to be found for the construction of new buildings.

Dewan.—As regards the maintenance charges, provision is necessary and will be made.

Mr. B. Srinivasa Iyengar.—In this connection, I suggest that a fixed per centage of the value of the buildings may be set apart for carrying out the annual repairs and the work of seeing that repairs are promptly executed may be entrusted to the authority in immediate charge of the building.

The provision made in the Budget for the purchase of European medicines is not adequate and may be increased.

Dewan.—The prices of these medicines are falling and with the existing provision it will be possible to get larger quantities of medicines.

Mr. B. Srinivasa Iyengar.—In page 62 of the Budget, a sum of Rs. 30,000 has been provided for the charges on account of serum required to inoculate cattle against epidemic diseases. Cattle diseases are increasing and if cattle are to be protected therefrom, it is necessary that inoculation on a large scale has to be carried on. A fee of six annas is now levied on every head of cattle inoculated and this defeats the object especially at the present time when the inoculation of cattle is becoming popular. The levy of fee should therefore be removed and a larger grant provided for the purchase of serum. The contribution to be made by the District Boards for this purpose may also be fixed.

Dewan.—The charges on account of the establishment of the Veterinary Hospitals are met by Government, while the cost of medicines, etc., is borne by the District Boards.

Mr. B. Srinivasa Iyengar.—The grant shown on page 66 of the Budget for the improvement of Bangalore and Mysore Cities does not include the amount spent on water-supply and electric lighting at these places. These should be shown.

Dewan.—Charges on account of water-supply and electric lighting may be ascertained after deducting other expensses from the total grant provided under the respective heads. Improvement to be effected in the capital city are outside the purview of discussion.

Mr. B. Srinivasa Iyengar.—My point is that large sums are proposed to be utilised on water-supply and lighting in the two premier cities, and no attention is bestowed on schemes of rural improvement; most of the moffusil centres are without adequate water-supply or the requisite number of drinking water wells. A sum equivalent to the provision for the two cities should be provided for the benefit of all other towns and villages. The sum of Rs. 20,000 provided on this account is not at all sufficient and must be increased.

Second Member of Council.—Every village can have a drinking water well if the people pay their quota of contribution. It is a matter of general experience that money spent on drinking water wells is wasted in as much as the wells get dry during summer.

Mr. B. Srinivana Iyengar.—This difficulty may be avoided by sinking deep wells. If such wells are sunk, the people will take care that they are maintained properly. A suitable grant from Government is necessary for this purpose and may kindly be sanctioned.

Dewan.—This will be considered if funds are available.

Mr. B. Srinivasa Iyengar.—The grant for sinking drinking water wells in villages may be raised to, at least, Rs. 25,000. A sum of Rs. 10,000 has been spent on ammonium which is now got from outside and this amount can be saved by manufacturing it here alone.

The construction of the Bangalore-Hosur Railway line which forms a loop line of 30 miles may be taken up and completed early as it is an important line and as the prospects of income are very great.

15. MR. MALALI VENKATARAMIAH.—

The scheme of separation of judicial and executive functions may be extended to other districts and the ideal should be to appoint a magistrate for each taluk. If one magistrate is appointed for the charge of 2 or 3 taluks, people will have to travel long distances and will be put to various other inconveniences which may be avoided if there is a Magistrate's Court in each taluk. The development of co-operative societies of the industrial and commercial type should receive greater attention and a larger provision should be made in the budget for this purpose. Mere credit institutions do not go far and it is essential that industries such as weaving, etc., should be encouraged through the agency of co-operative socities.

Dewan.—The Central Bank is prepared to finance such institutions, if they should be organised.

Mr. Malali Venkataramiah.—This will mean a lot of enquiry which necessarily takes up long time.

Village Munsiffs' Courts should be set up in all villages and funds provided for this purpose.

Second Member of Council.—In the first place, there are no competent men to serve on village courts; and in the second place, people do not generally have recourse to such courts. The whole question is under consideration in connection with the resolution on the subject passed at the recent Local Self Government Conference.

Mr. Malali Venkataramiah.—The income from land revenue is capable of being increased. Collections are in arrears in almost every taluk and greater attention should be given to the work of collection. Besides, a large number of *darkhasts* are pending disposal and if they are speedily disposed of, large extents of land will be brought under cultivation which will result in an increase of land revenue. Permission should also be given for the cultivation of cardamom, as such cultivation not only benefits the people but also brings more revenue to Government.

16. MR. GURUCHANNABASAVIAH.—

A sum of Rs. 60,000 has been provided under "Improvements of water-supply in towns." This is inadequate for providing a satisfactory scheme of water-supply for all important parts of the State. The grant may be increased to 1 lakh of rupees.

Dewan.—There is a special officer for this purpose and all questions connected with water-supply will be decided in consultation with the local Municipal Council.

17. MR. KARNICK KRISHNA MURTHI RAO.—

The previous speakers have touched on almost all points and there is very little for me to add. There are certain subjects which are considered as "reserve subjects" discussion on which is prohibited. I do not see the reason for this. The outlay incurred on items which constitute reserved subjects is met out of the raiyats' money and it is only reasonable that the representatives of the people should have the privilege of knowing how their money is spent. The matter may be laid before His Highness the Maharaja and His Highness' permission obtained for discussion of such reserved subjects by the Assembly.

A Retrenchment Committee was appointed by Government, which made various proposals and recommendations to reduce expenditure. There are several directions in which the pruning-knife may be further applied with advantage and enquiries made with this view. It is said that the post of the General Secretary has been abolished, but provision is made for it in the Budget.

Dewan.—Who said that the Post of the General Secretary was abolished?

Mr. Karnick Krishna Murthi Rao.—It was said so last year.

Second Member of Council.—The post of the Muzrai Secretary was abolished, but not that of the General Secretary which still continues.

Dewan.—The General Secretary is on leave and provision should be made for that post.

Mr. Karnick Krishna Murthi Rao.—There is no need for a separate officer to preside over the Co-operative Department. The post of the Registrar may be abolished and the work entrusted to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies. The work of hearing suits may be transferred to civil courts.

Second Member of Council.—Even with the existence of a separate officer, the co-operative movement is not progressing as satisfactorily as might be desired. In the absence of a separate officer, no sufficient check can be exercised over the working of the societies. It is therefore necessary that the department should continue.

Mr. Karnick Krishna Murthi Rao.—There are more than 500 societies which are working well and do not require any supervision by the department. The department is unnecessary. If it is abolished, Government would be saving much money.

Second Member of Council.—The Central Bank has advanced loans to primary societies and it has been found from experience that the agency of the Co-operative Department has been very successful in recovering a large part of the loans.

Mr. Karnick Krishna Murthi Rao.—In that case, Honorary Assistant Registrars may be appointed as in the Madras Presidency.

Second Member of Council.—If the present Honorary Supervisors do their work well, we shall consider the proposal.

Mr. Karnick Krishna Murthi Rao.—In the Registration Department, retrenchments are possible. Highly paid Sub-Registrars are not required for the mere purpose of registration of documents. They have, at present, no sufficient work. I would suggest the appointment of Honorary Sub-Registrars.

Second Member of Council.—Even with highly paid Sub-Registrars and with proper supervision by the Department over their work, the service is not free from charges of corruption. Such being the case, the effect of appointing Honorary Sub-Registrars may be imagined.

Mr. Karnick Krishna Murthi Rao.—Bench Courts have no proper staff. A clerk is sent each day from the Taluk Office and hands are frequently changed. This is not desirable and each Bench Court should be provided with, at least, one clerk and a peon.

Motor drivers should be asked to take out licenses and only licensed men should be appointed as motor drivers. Of late, inefficient men are appointed as motor drivers and accidents have become very frequent.

Second Member of Council.—If better pay is offered, good drivers can be had.

Mr. Karnick Krishna Murthi Rao.—Much care should be exercised in the issue of licenses to motor drivers. Rules regulating the issue of licenses should be revised so as to make them more rigorous and security should also be taken from the licensees. These precautions are necessary for avoiding risks to the public.

The estimate of miscellaneous items of Forest Department is very low. The amount realised from the sale of tangadi bark is 5 lakhs of rupees. There will be increase of income from this item if proper attention is given to the disposal of tenders and the conduct of sales. It is requested that the estimate may be raised and needful orders issued for proper attention being paid to the conduct of sales.

Appeals against the decision of the District Forest Officers have under the rules to be made to the Conservator of Forests, whose headquarters are in Bangalore and much delay is caused in the disposal of such appeals and people have to incur unnecessary expenditure in making journeys to and from Bangalore. To avoid such

difficulties, we pray that the Deputy Commissioner who is the administrative head of the District and is readily available to the people, should be authorised to hear appeals.

If civil courts are established only in district headquarters as stated in the Dewan's speech, there will be much inconvenience and delay in the disposal of cases.

Dewan.—What about Travelling Courts?

Mr. Karnick Krishna Murthi Rao.—In centres where it is absolutely necessary, such courts may be established for six months. There is no use of establishing such courts in out of the way places.

Second Member of Council.—We are now going to establish Munsiffs' courts so as to relieve congestion of work in the first class courts. Government will be prepared to see to the convenience of the public. Itinerant courts which will be moving from place to place will help to reduce the arrears in the courts established at headquarters.

Mr. Karnick Krishna Murthi Rao.—It is very difficult to get copies of records from civil courts as we have to pay a large amount to get them typed in English. I therefore suggest that arrangements may be made for the introduction of Kannada typewriters. The courts insist on the production of typewritten copies only.

Great difficulty is experienced for want of adequate water-supply. I request that well-boring machines may be purchased from America and supplied to District Boards.

Dewan.—This will be considered.

Mr. Karnick Krishnamurthy Rao.—The levy of income-tax is working as a great hardship on the business classes, as it is not possible for them to maintain accounts in the form prescribed by the Income-tax Department. In Kenya the levy of income-tax has been abolished in consideration of the fact that it is troublesome to the people and taxes on rice and other articles have been increased from 20 to 30 per cent. In America and other civilised countries, this tax was introduced for a short time and then abolished. In a small State like Mysore, income-tax has been levied permanently. It is our request that the tax may be abolished here also as in foreign countries.

Formerly the transport carts and horses were let for hire to the public. Nowadays, the public are not allowed to get for hire such carts and horses. On the other hand, the military people are using them free of cost. If hired out to the public, Government will realise some revenue.

Government should discontinue the grant of special allotments for city improvements as funds are required for improvement of taluk towns which have not received any grants so far. The City Improvement Trust Board may be granted loans from Government for its purposes.

From time to time we have been bringing to the notice of Government the additional facilities required by the members of the Representative Assembly during their stay at Mysore. We hope Government will pay early attention to this matter. It is necessary to allot a sum of Rs. 10,000 for furniture and other conveniences to members.

At the last Session of the Representative Assembly, you were kind enough to promise that necessary information in regard to the working of the Electrical Department will be furnished to us. We regret to say that the promise has not been carried out. Many an article has been published in the newspapers about some defalcations in this Department. We are led to believe that fresh taxes levied by Government are intended only to meet losses sustained by Government on account of such defalcations. I beg that a detailed report may be furnished for the information of the Assembly in regard to the work of that Department.

There are various rumours in regard to the Railway administration also. The Government are the trustees of the people for public funds and it is their duty to remove the cause of uneasiness in the people's mind and to reassure the public.

Dewan.—Will be considered.

Mr. Karnick Krishnamurthy Rao.—The enhancement from time to time of the minimum rate for electric power supplied to house connections is working as a

great hardship. It is our prayer that charges for actual consumption may alone be collected.

The allotment made by the Government for the construction of the Someswara Swami Temple at Magadi is quite inadequate. If it is raised to Rs. 7,000, we are prepared to pay an equal sum for the same.

18. MR. S. KRISHNASWAMI RAO.—

To enable us to understand the details of the budget and to discuss them properly, information in regard to the assets and liabilities of the Government may be furnished.

Dewan.—The Financial Secretary will give the necessary information.

Mr. S. Krishnaswami Rao.—It is our request that this information should be included in the Budget itself.

Dewan.—The Budget relates to annual transactions only. The assets and liabilities statements which bring out results from year to year have no place in the annual Budgets. The information is however being furnished in the Dasara Session.

Mr. S. Krishnaswami Rao.—The reduced scale of pay proposed for First and Second Class Magistrates and referred to in the Dewan's Address will detract from the efficiency and status of the Magistrates.

Dewan.—It is a matter of practical politics. The extension of the separation scheme was very expensive and it was necessary to minimise cost as far as possible.

Mr. S. Krishnaswami Rao.—The existing rates of process fees should not be increased. The appointment of four Assistant Registrars is superfluous for a small State like this. Time and energy are wasted by referring cases to them. I do not see any reason why these cases should not be tried in civil courts where all facilities exist for such work.

Last year certain grants were made to private hostels, but no allotment has been made in the coming year's Budget. I request that necessary provision may be included.

No provision has been made for the construction of the T.-Narsipur bridge and this has also to be included in the Budget.

Dewan.—Government cannot make any provision. The District Board will have to meet the cost of this bridge.

19. MR. A. ANANTHIAH.—

It is gratifying to note that there is a surplus of about one lakh of rupees for the next year. I think that some further retrenchments in expenditure can be effected without impairing the efficiency of the Administration. For instance, the appointment of the Live-Stock Expert is quite unnecessary and our people know how to rear excellent bulls which command good prices in foreign markets. The pay given to him also is very high. In places like Scotland such experts are given only £500 a year. Government may depute one of our own men for training in foreign countries and get the work done at a smaller cost. After the expiry of the period agreed upon, the services of the present Live-Stock Expert may be dispensed with.

Second Member of Council.—If you go to Rayanakere, you will have an idea of the work which is being done by the Live-Stock Expert.

Dewan.—We have got five years contract with him. Government are contemplating the deputation of men for foreign training. But no provision can be made at present for the same.

Mr. A. Ananthiah.—The posts of Superintending Engineers are quite unnecessary and may be abolished.

Second Member of Council.—There is no provision for that.

Mr. A. Ananthiah.—I should like to know what has become of the two Superintending Engineers?

Dewan.—They have been removed.

Mr. A. Ananthiah.—The posts of Circle Inspectors are quite unnecessary. They are not inspecting the schools properly. The University people may be made to inspect the schools.

Dewan.—Who is to inspect the High Schools?

Mr. A. Ananthiah.—The District Inspectors can do.

Dewan.—They are not able to inspect properly.

Mr. A. Ananthiah.—The Inspector-General of Education may be made to inspect High Schools.

Dewan.—In that case, another big appointment has to be made.

Mr. A. Ananthiah.—The Office Assistant will look after the office work.

Dewan.—It is not possible. He is a subordinate officer. You can take it from me that retrenchments already effected in the Education Department are causing a great strain on the department.

Mr. A. Ananthiah.—Inspection in regard to Primary Schools is not satisfactory. If the Village Schools have to be improved at all, the inspecting staff should be increased.

May I know the income derived and the expenditure incurred every year from the Assigned Tract Revenue?

Dewan.—It is given in the Administration Report.

Mr. A. Ananthiah.—It would be better if this information is shown in the Budget.

Dewan.—It has nothing to do with the State Budget.

Mr. A. Ananthiah.—The pay of the Vice-Chancellor is too high. Of course he is a very capable person, but there is not sufficient work for him. If the University is to be developed, Government should make an additional grant of Rs. two lakhs.

Dewan.—There is no money now. If the grant be increased there will be a deficit Budget.

Mr. A. Ananthiah.—Does it require so much as fifty thousand rupees for expenditure in connection with the Empire Exhibition.

Dewan.—We have to pay heavily for securing good accommodation for our exhibits. We have to exercise very strict control over the expenditure. If the expenditure does not exceed Rs. 50,000, we have to consider ourselves very lucky.

We are trying to induce merchants to send their goods at their own expense. Government intend sending exhibits on a very small scale.

Mr. A. Ananthiah.—I propose that the Director of Industries and Commerce may be deputed to England in connection with this Exhibition.

Other Members.—It is not necessary to depute the Director of Industries and Commerce as suggested. But Mr. Ranganatha Rao Saheb who is now in England may be asked to attend to the duties connected with this Exhibition. This course will save much expenditure.

Mr. A. Ananthiah.—At present, there is not much income from Railways. In certain parts, Railways have been constructed over a small distance and further construction has been stopped for want of funds. If Malnad parts have to be improved, there should be railway communication. If it is not possible to take up the construction of railway work already begun, I will suggest that arrangements may be made to run trains, at least, as far as rail roads have been constructed. The existing engines and rolling stock may suffice for this purpose.

Dewan.—What about bridges?

Mr. A. Ananthiah.—For the present, the existing bridge at Shimoga may be used.

Dewan.—Experts are of opinion that the Shimoga bridge cannot be used as proposed.

Mr. A. Ananthiah.—Then it must be improved immediately.

We are glad to note that the Soap Factory is working satisfactorily and every endeavour should be made to further develop this Factory.

Dewan.—Proposals for its development have been sanctioned.

Mr. A. Ananthiah.—I note that sufficient income is not obtained from the Weaving Factory.

Second Member of Council.—The Weaving Factory has not been started with commercial object but only to serve as an educational institution.

Mr. A. Ananthiah.—I intended to say that unless efficient men are put in charge of the Institution, it will not serve the purpose for which it was started.

More money should be given for the Shimoga Water Works.

Dewan.—No definite proposals have been received from the Municipal Council.

Mr. A. Ananthiah.—In conclusion, I beg to request that the Budget grants to the University should be increased and that 70,000 rupees provided for Malnad Improvements should also be increased to one lakh of rupees.

Improvement of process establishment by raising process fees is not desirable. A grant should be given to the Board of Scientific Advice.

20. MR. L. VEMA REDDY.—

The previous speakers have dealt upon many important items of expenditure. I do not want to refer to any one of them. I should like to speak on some important points.

The major portion of the State Revenue *viz.*, nearly 2½ crores of rupees is derived from land including forests. The prosperity of the State thus depends mainly upon the raiyat population. Nevertheless much is not being done to improve their condition.

The Agricultural Department has been constituted for their benefit and a sum of six lakhs of rupees is allotted for that department. Even this amount is not fully spent on agriculture. Out of six lakhs, a sum of 3 lakhs and odd is spent on establishment, a lakh and odd for the Veterinary Department and the balance for Government Gardens, etc. A portion of this money is expended on buildings also. I would therefore suggest that the whole amount of six lakhs of rupees may be spent only on agriculture. The Agricultural Department is not of much use to the raiyats. It is only the ill-paid Fields-men that benefit the raiyats to a small extent. I would therefore suggest that 4 lakhs of rupees should be set apart for purposes of agriculture and half a lakh should be placed at the disposal of each District Board for the publication and distribution of bulletins on agricultural matters. In connection with agriculture, the question of manure is very important. It is very difficult to get good fertilizers in our country. They have to be imported from outside. As raw materials for the manufacture of fertilizers are procurable in our own country, efficient arrangements have to be made for the manufacture of such fertilizers.

The allotment of 70,000 rupees for sanitation may be reduced.

Co-operative Societies are no doubt useful to the public, but competent persons should be appointed to manage them. Sufficient encouragement should be given to depressed class societies in the shape of State grants.

The question of improving the conditions of third classes passengers was urged at the last Assembly, but nothing has so far been done.

Early steps may be taken for the removal of the hardships and inconveniences caused to railway passengers. It is desirable that the issue of platform tickets at the Mysore Station should be cancelled. The tickets of the passengers going to Mysore may be arranged to be collected either at Paschimavahini or at Seringapatam. The present arrangements are causing much inconvenience to the public.

A good deal of money is spent on the Forest and Excise Departments. I am of opinion that the expenditure can be considerably reduced without affecting the efficiency of these departments. Both the departments may be amalgamated as there is not enough work for each department. This arrangement will bring about large savings.

The posts of Circle Inspectors are quite unnecessary and may be abolished.

There is much scarcity of drinking water in Malur, and I have been representing this from a very long time. Necessary arrangements may be made early to remove the difficulty of water-supply in Malur.

Dewan.—The Deputy Commissioner will investigate and send up a scheme to Government. Government will consider the scheme when received.

Mr. L. Vema Reddy.—Adequate attention should be paid to the restoration of minor tanks and necessary provision should be made for the same.

21. MR. D. S. MALLAPPA.—

We are glad to note that the budget has been balanced and that the revenue from assigned tract and also the savings due to retrenchments in expenditure have contributed to this result. There is scope for further improvement of revenue. Forest revenue, for instance, admits of great improvement. The increase of revenue derived from land is not satisfactory. Expenditure on the Forest Department is also rather high. We have not been getting so much revenue from the sale of sandalwood as we were getting before.

Dewan.—The prices have gone down.

Mr. D. S. Mallappa.—The continuance of the Sandalwood Oil Factory is not necessary, as it is not a paying concern. The levy of income-tax is working as a great hardship. The income-tax was introduced with the object of making additional provision for education. The present grants for education are not sufficient. It is therefore our prayer that adequate grants may be made for Education and Medical Departments.

The revenue from railways is very low. This shows that they are not properly managed.

Dewan.—The gross revenue has gone high.

Mr. D. S. Mallappa.—More facilities should be provided to people by running more trains. This will also increase the railway revenue. The rates of fares are still high. The charges of transport of goods through bullock carts compare favourably with railway rates. Government should run trains even at a loss until railways become more popular. The rates of passenger fares as well as those of goods charges should be reduced. Corruption should be put a stop to.

Two Irrigation Engineers are necessary as tank work must be developed. The post of the Assistant to the Revenue Commissioner is superfluous and may be abolished.

Dewan.—The whole Secretariat work of the Muzrai Department has gone to the Revenue Commissioner.

Mr. D. S. Mallappa.—The expenditure incurred on account of Forest Department is excessive and disproportionate to the revenue realised from that department. Deducting revenue from sale of sandalwood, the receipts amount to only Rs. 5 lakhs. Even after the Iron Scheme is developed, there will not be sufficient increase in the revenue of the Forest Department.

There is a great reduction of the grant for the Backward Class Scholarships. As there was a deficit Budget last year, the reduction of the grant was justifiable. As there is a surplus Budget now the usual grant of one lakh of rupees may be restored.

Sufficient allotment is not made for the improvement of primary education. Many grant-in-aid schools have been abolished. This policy, if pursued, will have a deteriorating effect on the people. Mr. Reddy's proposals contained in the Education Memorandum have not been given effect to. Much good will result if a school is established in every village. A High School may be established at Tiptur. A resolution has already been forwarded offering a sum of Rs. 30,000 for expenditure on this school. Government will have to meet only the charges for opening the IV Form this year. It is under contemplation to open a High School at Maddagiri. Tiptur is a better commercial centre. It has railway communication and the convenience of many hostels. A school may therefore be opened at Tiptur instead of at Maddagiri as is now proposed to be done. For this purpose, the grant for High Schools requires to be raised.

At present, Education Cess is levied only in certain places. It should be levied in all places and that compulsorily. The Dewan has referred in his Address to the importance of creating a common and friendly understanding amongst all classes and communities and of removing communal bitterness and strife. We all agree

with this view. In the previous administration, a different policy was pursued and the result was the Miller Committee Report. It is also our desire that communal bitterness and strife should be removed. Sanskrit Colleges should be established in many parts of the State and all the subjects of His Highness without distinction of caste or creed should have the privilege of entering such institutions.

A sum of Rs. 4,000 is being given as subvention to the Mysore Economic Journal. The activities of the Economic Development Board have been suspended. My suggestion is that the continuance of the subvention may be stopped.

Copies of court records are being given in manuscript. Orders may be issued for giving type-written copies.

The second court proposed to be located at Tumkur may be permanently established at Tiptur.

Dewan.—There is no place.

Mr. D. S. Mallappa.—There is sufficient space and there is sufficient work for the second court.

The scheme of Separation of Judicial and Executive Functions may be introduced in the Tumkur District also.

Dewan.—This is not possible this year.

Mr. D. S. Mallappa.—I am of the same opinion as Mr. Ananthiah in regard to the Empire Exhibition.

The allotment of Rs. 25,000 made for Village Improvement is insufficient and should be increased.

Dewan.—If the amount allotted is spent properly, we will give more.

Mr. D. S. Mallappa.—The Hospital at Tiptur does not contain the necessary surgical instruments. Suitable arrangements may be made for getting them.

22. SYED KHAJA PEERAN SAHIB.—

A large part of the revenue of the State is contributed by the raiyat population. The raiyats at Tarikere are in need of Irrigation facilities which may be provided by constructing a channel running to Tarikere from the Bhadra Anicut.

The grant for Malnad Improvement is inadequate. This may suitably be increased. Due to heavy forest traffic, the roads of Tarikere are in great disrepair. The Forest Department should be made to contribute to the Public Works Department for the up-keep of the roads and their timely repairs.

On our representation to Sir M. Visvesvarayya, six scholarships were granted for students going to Delhi Unani College. Now these have been reduced to one. Even six scholarships were considered to be insufficient. We, therefore, request that the previous number may be restored.

We have been requesting that the Tarikere Female Dispensary may be converted into a Maternity Hospital. Our request has not yet been complied with. Early steps may be taken in the matter.

It is suggested by a member of this Assembly that the Education Cess should be compulsorily levied in all Districts. I am not in favour of this proposal. The new education scheme formulated by Government may be brought into force fully before the suggestion is adopted.

There were 84 teachers in the Anglo-Hindustani Schools but the number has been reduced to 54. As this number is not enough, it may again be raised to 84.

Inspector General of Education.—Eighty four teachers were not given to only Anglo-Hindustani Schools. They were given both for Anglo-Vernacular Schools and Anglo-Hindustani Schools. These have been separated and shown in different places.

Mr. Syed Khaja Peeran Sahib.—Railway Cess is being collected from us on account of Tarikere-Narasimharajpur Tramway. In spite of it, sufficient accommodation is not provided for us in that Railway.

Much money is spent on the Forest Department. There are a large number of Rangers, but an inadequate number of Foresters. The number of Forest Rangers should be reduced and that of Foresters increased.

23. Mr. Girimaji Rao.—

A surplus of one lakh of rupees is shown in the Budget. This admits of being increased further. More Amrut Mahal Kavals may be thrown out for cultivation. From the sale of such Amrut Mahal Kavals much money can be realised. There is room for increasing the mining revenue also. Forests in the Kolar District may be de-forested and may be given for cultivation.

Dewan.—Entire de-forestation in the Kolar District is not possible. Wherever it is possible, we will consider. One or two cases are already under investigation.

Mr. G. Girimaji Rao.—Retrenchments so far made have affected only low paid officials. It should have commenced from the top. By throwing out the low paid officials, a good deal of hardship has been caused. Our University has been turning out a great many graduates every year. It is very difficult to provide them with employment. Suitable arrangement should be made for obviating all these difficulties.

The existing eight districts are unnecessary. This number may be reduced.

The expenditure incurred for the Industries and Commerce Department exceeds its revenue. The Department should be so worked as to cause no loss to Government.

Dewan.—It is not a revenue producing department.

Mr. G. Girimaji Rao.—With a view to encourage minor industries, the provision therefor has to be increased. Electric power should be supplied at a moderate cost. Government should meet all initial cost in connection with such industries.

There is only a provision of Rs. 17,000 for Village Improvement. For sinking wells and improving sanitation in many villages, this amount has to be doubled. People in maidan parts are actually starving. A committee may be constituted and a sum of five lakhs of rupees placed at their disposal for improving the condition of the people.

There is a provision of Rs. 60,118 for Mutts. Most of them such as those at Udipi, Tirupati and Subrahmanyam are in the Madras Presidency. This allotment should not be considered as a surplus. It should be spent for purposes of worship. It is understood that the Deputy Commissioner has asked that Hindu Religious Endowment Bill of Madras should be brought into force here. This is not necessary for our State. Even in Madras many meetings have been held protesting against this bill.

Dewan.—This discussion of a legislative measure under consideration in an outside Province is out of order. Individual member can take any action he wishes to take.

Mr. Venkatesaiya.—Such grants should be protected against external legislation.

Mr. G. Girimaji Rao.—Excise Revenue in Kolar District comes to Re. 1-1-0 per head. This shows that a large number of people is taking to drink. As a result, there is increase of indebtedness among the raiyats and many of the families are ruined. In order to avert this, the number of shops for selling liquor may be reduced.

Dewan.—This is an old question. There is no use of discussing it now.

Mr. G. Girimaji Rao.—The number of scholarships for women is small. The condition of women should be improved by subsidising the associations started for the amelioration of their condition.

Dewan.—Will be considered.

24. Mr. Siddalinga Devaru.—

Previous speakers have spoken on various subjects. I need not go into them again. I shall dwell only upon agriculture on account of the fact that the major portion of the raiyat population is engaged in cultivating the land. The best way of improving agriculture is the introduction of improved implements. The Agricultural Department was purchasing the implements and selling them on credit. This has now been stopped. Most of the raiyats are poor and they are not able to pay cash in one lump sum. Manures were being imported from outside

the Mysore State and sold to raiyats on credit and this has also been stopped. It is our prayer that the system of selling these implements and manures on credit may be restored. To enable the Agricultural Department to purchase and sell them on credit, a provision of 30,000 rupees may be made in the budget.

Messrs. Krishna Sastry and Karnick Krishnamurthi Rao seconded the above proposal.

Mr. Siddalinga Devaru.—Another measure which is necessary for the improvement of agriculture is the supply of good seeds by the Agricultural Department.

Dewan.—A sum of Rs. 10,000 has been provided for the supply of seeds and manure.

Mr. Siddalinga Devaru.—This is not sufficient. Of the crops that pay raiyats, sugarcane is important. This crop requires supply of oil cake manure. The system of selling this manure on credit has been stopped. As this causes inconvenience to the people, we request that manures may be sold on credit to raiyats as before.

Facilities should be created for giving loans to agriculturists. This is the only step that will bring about the improvement of agriculture. A Land Bank should be established by Government to help agriculturists.

More agricultural Co-operative Societies should be started and the Registrar should be given a sum of Rs. 10,000 so as to enable him to give loans to such societies that require them.

The charges incurred for the establishment of the Agricultural Department are excessive. There are very highly paid officers. There are scientific officers now for whose services there is no immediate necessity. There are apparently a few Demonstration Farms. Their number should be increased. They should be made self-supporting as far as possible. The work done in these farms should be brought to the knowledge of the people so that they may adopt the methods followed on these farms.

The number of Agricultural Inspectors and Fields men should be increased. The provision made for these may also be increased.

Men of this department should be deputed to foreign countries for training in agriculture. The number of agricultural depots also should be increased.

The use of Co-operative Societies is not well understood by the people owing to want of propoganda work to educate the people. To obviate this, suitable steps should be taken by Government.

Great attention is necessary for the expansion of primary education. The prosperity of the State depends entirely upon this.

The provision made for Backward Class Scholarships is inadequate. It should be increased. The number of scholarships for depressed classes should also be enhanced.

Bench Courts are of very great use to the public. Care should be taken to appoint competent men as Magistrates. These courts have not been provided with reference books in spite of our repeated requests.

Mr. Paramasiviah.—Sufficient knowledge of law is not necessary for these Magistrates. Men having common sense will do.

Mr. Siddalinga Devaru.—It is not ordinary common sense that is required, but judicial common sense. Sufficient encouragement is not shown to honorary workers. They are, however, discharging their duties porperly.

To effect improvements suggested above, funds are necessary. The members of the honorary bodies receive no pay, but all the same, they discharge the duties allotted to them. Government servants should be so self-sacrifying as to forego a portion of their fat pay so that funds may be found for effecting the above mentioned improvements.

25. MR. SATI HALAPPA.—

When the Dewan Sahib was on tour in Chitaldrug District last time, the question of water supply was urged and the same question is being brought forward before this Assembly for over 15 to 20 years.

Dewan.—This will be taken up by the Municipality at an early date when adequate contributions are received.

Mr. Sati Halappa.—Details relating to the Chitaldrug-Chikjajur Railway are not shown in the budget.

Financial Secretary.—They are shown.

Mr. Sati Halappa.—It is shown for the year 1921-22 only. No dividend was paid upon the Chitaldrug-Chikjajur Railway shares.

Dewan.—Details will be shown in the final budget.

Mr. Sati Halappa.—Haliyur-Gannihalla bridges should be repaired.

For the Agricultural Department 7 lakhs are spent. This is a very heavy expenditure and includes provision for ploughs and new implements. At present rainfall is not sufficient. Therefore the money spent on implements is not a good investment and they have to be sold away at half rates and even commission on sales will have to be allowed.

26. MR. S. NAGARAJIAH.—

The state of village officers—patels and shanbhogues—should be improved in respect of potgi. Now there are literate men for the profession and they turn out good work. Government gave them lands before, but now they do not get facilities to such an extent. Every raiyat was formerly paying some portion of the crops raised by him and the position of the shanbhogues and patels is not now very encouraging.

Dewan.—What is it that is wanted for them?

Mr. S. Nagarajiah.—Their jurisdiction should be limited as they do not generally take sufficient interest to go to distant places to discharge their work efficiently and suitable remuneration also is very necessary.

Dewan.—The posts are 'Hakdari'. Is it desirable to change this?

Mr. S. Nagarajiah.—Some shanbhogues are getting very small *potgis* and they cannot be expected to discharge their work efficiently and willingly. Potgis should be raised.

Sinking of drinking water wells is very necessary. Only Rs. 20,000 are provided for the purpose. This is not enough. At present there is hardly one or two per cent of good wells. Water found in several unhealthy kuntas and ponds has to be utilised for drinking purposes. All expenditure incurred so far on construction of wells has become a waste.

Many wells constructed for the use of Panchamas are silted up. They are built on rock and the soil round about is very loose. Water is going down in these wells every year and it will not be within easy reach. Good water for drinking is very scarce.

Dewan.—Sanitary Department will note this.

Mr. S. Nagarajiah.—My suggestion is that Rs. 20,000 more should be given to bring the new arrangements into force. Contribution should be given for the repair of the Srinivaspur Tank. There is a grant of Rs. 1,000 and we have paid a contribution of Rs. 2,000 for it. There is therefore no proper allotment for it in the Budget.

Dewan.—The Irrigation Chief Engineer will note this and if possible necessary funds will be given.

27. MR. N. SAMPANGI RAMIAH.—

For Education a provision of 42½ lakhs is shown in the budget. Education Cess is introduced in 4 Districts only. It may be introduced in the remaining 4 Districts also. If the amount of Education Cess to be levied in other 4 Districts is added to this grant of 42½ lakhs the total comes to about 50 lakhs, which may be spent for education. Of this sum, 25 lakhs may be spent on Primary Education and the remaining 25 lakhs on Secondary, Higher and University Education.

Dewan.—In two or three years it will come to that.

Mr. N. Sampangi Ramiah.—Agriculture is the main industry in Mysore. If this is neglected, there will be very heavy loss, about 4 crores, to the country.

Many tanks on which agriculture depends are kept without proper repairs. These are the chief assets of the State. Even deep tanks are being silted up and they require immediate repairs. Government may pay particular attention to this. In respect of cultivation, supply of good manure is most essential and many people ask for help. Loans may be given but there is great difficulty in recovering them. Loans may be given on low interest to the people for the purchase of tools and implements through Co-operative Societies and Central Banks. Many of the existing Societies are in a bad condition and mismanaged. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies has inspected them and has recommeded winding up of some useless societies. There are very many societies which require to be improved.

28. MR. G. PARAMASIVIAH.—

Sir, We are all very glad and thankful to you for the balanced budget presented. Some of the reserves, which you said last year were very essential for the financial stability of the State, have not been provided. The Gold Mining Revenue has been declining, and it is very necessary to provide for the capitalization Fund of this item. Tanks have been neglected. There is no provision for Irrigation Capital Reserve, and the Famine Insurance Reserve. Though there is an apparent surplus in the Budget, the position cannot still be regarded as satisfactory unless and until funds are provided for all these financial reserves. There is still much scope for reduction of expenditure.

Dewan.—In what Department of the Government can we reduce? Is it on the establishment?

Mr. G. Paramasiviah.—It is for Government to decide in what departments retrenchment can be effected. It is not possible for us to suggest details of retrenchment. There should be no retrenchment in the Education Department. The Education Memorandum scheme should be fully worked out. For Primary and Secondary Education only 50 lakhs are required. In May 1921 when the Education Memorandum was introduced, the cost of working out the scheme laid down in the memorandum was estimated at 51 lakhs, leaving out of account the expenditure relating to the University. Only 13½ lakhs are now given for Primary Education. 6½ lakhs out of this have been contributed by the Government and 6½ lakhs by local bodies. When Income-tax was proposed to be levied, the whole of that amount was promised to be spent on Education, and the income from that source is now more than 17 lakhs.

Mr. G. Paramasiviah.—To work out the details of the Education Memorandum the sum of Rs. 80,000 now given is inadequate. The majority of the schools in rural parts require to be immediately improved. There is an increase of Rs. 1,25,000 from general and Court fee stamps during the 4 months from February 1923, when the rates were raised. The total income from that source will at least be 20 lakhs. Some economy can be affected in the Judicial Department, which has been given an additional grant of Rs. 5,000 this year. There is no sufficient work for some of the Special Magistrates' Courts. The Second Class Special Courts may be abolished and the work may be transferred to the First Class Courts. At the beginning there was heavy work for these Courts, but now there is not much.

For Primary Education 15 lakhs may be given. Several Rural A.-V. Schools are declared to be unfit. From the rural schools some 5 or 6 students are being trained to appear for the Lower Secondary Examination and they are to go to distant places for their education. The conversion of some of these schools into incomplete middle schools has been causing much inconvenience.

Inspector-General of Education.—Rural Schools are similar to incomplete middle schools.

Mr. G. Paramasiviah.—Can the students of the incomplete Middle Schools appear for Lower Secondary Examination?

Inspector-General of Education.—They can appear for Lower Secondary Examination in Kannada and also taking English as a second language. For the present it is not possible to make them English Schools.

Mr. G. Paramasiviah.—In some places they can be trained.

Inspector-General of Education.—In some A.-V. Schools and incomplete middle schools there are English Teachers and the students can appear for English Lower Secondary Examination.

Mr. G. Paramasiviah.—For school building in rural parts, people have contributed half the sum required. The whole amount still remaining unutilised may be utilised for the purpose together with the Government grant.

Inspector-General of Education.—Out of one lakh contribution recovered, 10 to 20 thousand will be utilised this year and the remaining 60 to 70 thousand will be utilised next year.

Mr. G. Paramasiviah.—I request that school buildings may be constructed out of local contribution. May I know the sum allotted for it?

Inspector-General of Education.—Rupees 1,40,000 is provided in the Budget and it is in the Savings Bank. It will be taken and used for school buildings.

Mr. Abbas Khan.—High School buildings are also included in it.

Mr. G. Paramasiviah.—Only total grants for Hostels are shown. Details may be given.

Financial Secretary.—It will be shown.

Mr. G. Paramasiviah.—In the Railway Department, the working expenses are said to be extravagent.

First Member of Council.—Working expenses of Railway in all parts of India are heavy.

Mr. G. Paramasiviah.—It is our idea that the working expenses should be cut down.

Dewan.—The gross receipts are more.

Mr. G. Paramasiviah.—But the net receipts are shown to be a little more than 5 lakhs.

In 1917-18, His Highness' Government gave one lakh for Backward Communities scholarships, and ultimately one-sixth of this was cut off. As a matter of fact only about Rs. 60,000 is made available for the Backward Communities scholarships at present. For General scholarships, 68,000 rupees are given. Very little of this amount is given to students of the Backward Communities. The distribution of freeships and scholarships to backward classes is also not fair. I, therefore, pray for an increase of the amount allotted for "backward communities" scholarships.

Other points are that:—

(*i*) In the West taxes are being reduced; railway fares, postal charges and tax on other commodities are also being reduced, but the tendency here is the other way.

(*ii*) the proposed levy of 6 annas per head of cattle or sheep inoculated should be abolished.

(*iii*) value of State Loan Bonds should be maintained at their face value by removing all restrictions as regards their transfer.

(*iv*) the Agricultural Department should afford facilities to raiyats by supplying improved ploughs and seeds which should not however be distributed indiscriminately. Unless a raiyat prossesses a good pair of bullocks, the improved plough will be of no avail to him.

29. MR. C. SRINIVASA RAO—

It is not possible to improve the condition of Sericulture in the State within the limited grant provided for it in the Budget. Government may, therefore, give Rs. 20,000 for it.

The post of Health Officer has been abolished. In the malnad, plague, malaria influenza, etc. are prevailing and the Chief Sanitary Inspector cannot diagnose the diseases. Inoculation is not properly done. The Sanitary Officer is only half experienced and it may not be possible for this Officer alone to give proper help at times. Please give us a Health Officer.

Second Member of Council.—Will the District Board pay enough contribution?

Mr. C. Srinivasa Rao.—It is not for me to say whether it is enough or not. If the amount is not spent usefully for the people, the malnad population will have to suffer. Therefore a Medical Officer may be given.

Amildari Probationers' appointments should be abolished. The Amildari service is getting deteriorated. Formerly, they were doing very good work, but at present they are not so much experienced.

Second Member of Council.—Do you say that educated men need not be taken and only old men should be taken?

Mr. C. Srinivasa Rao.—There are now B.A.'s and B.L.'s in the Secretariat and if Probationers are selected these men may be taken.

Dewan.—It is only a certain percentage of the vacancies that will go to the Probationers and not all of them.

Mr. C. Srinivasa Rao.—Service is getting deteriorated. In several departments peons are reduced and one peon has to do all the work and at times there will be none to take files or even to sweep. Only one clerk is given and when he goes on leave or falls ill, there will be no body else to do his work. Sometimes statistics are required in 3 days and the Deputy Commissioner or other officer cannot do anything. Adequate staff of men and peons is quite necessary.

The Mysore and Bangalore Cities always get large grants leaving very little for the improvement of other parts of the State. District towns and malnad places should be improved, if they have to attract persons from outside. As regards the malnad, an appeal was made to His Highness. If sufficient sum is given for malnad improvement, improvement works may be undertaken.

There are many applications for sinking wells. There is no water at all in several wells. But the allotment in the Budget is cut down very much and only Rs. 20,000 is provided. It is not possible to dig new wells and panchamas cannot manage without them. Larger provision is therefore necessary.

30. MR. G. SHAMACHAR—

Judicial separation scheme should be introduced in the Hassan District. At present it is very difficult for people to travel long distances to get relief from courts. The work of the Taluk Amildar both in the Revenue and Police Departments is very heavy.

31. MR. LINGE GOWDA—

In the Railway Department the expenditure has much increased. Mr. Venkoba Rao was doing the whole work some time ago; but at present there are many highly paid officers.

Dewan.—During the time of Mr. Venkoba Rao there were not so many miles of railway lines.

Mr. Linge Gowda.—At the time of Mr. Dani, the expenditure was less. Now there are three officers, *viz.*, Agent, Traffic Manager and Assistant Traffic Manager.

Dewan.—Those appointments existed then also. No new appointments have been created since.

Mr. Linge Gowda.—That establishment charges are to be reduced is my prayer.

In villages there are not even 2 or 3 men well educated. It is necessary that they should be educated and the budget grant for this purpose should be increased, and also provision made for hostels to be attached to schools. Besides educational facilities, public health and village improvement should be taken into consideration and provided for.

Potgi to Patels and Shanbhogues should be increased as they get very little at present. An increased grant of Rs. 10,000 may be given for this.

32. MR. R. GOPALASWAMI IYER.—

Under the head "Special Communities Education" on page 111 of the Budget are shown (*a*) Anglo Hindustani Schools and (*b*) Phanchamas, Schools, because, they are both very backward in education and as Government recognised that special facilities for their education should be given.

Mr. Abbas Khan and Mr. Mallappa of Tiptur wanted that scholarships should be given on population basis. I request that Panchamas, who are 3 times as many as the Mahomedans, may be given educational facilities to the extent of three times as much as those provided for the education of the Mahomedans.

(Here the member read a statement in Appendix A.)

Reference Page in the Budget 111.

APPENDIX A.

Comparative Statement.

Caste	Males	Literate	Literate in English	Cost	Females	Literate	Literate in English	Cost
				Rs.				
Musalman	1,68,407	33,372	3,041	1,91,878	1,46,980	6,184	94	80,810
Madigas	1,42,162	827	46	} 90,122	1,35,637	76	0	} 2,880
Holeyars	3,19,705	5,540	389		3,08,365	332	12	

Reference pages 53 and 129 of the Budget.

Middle Schools—

(1) Anglo-Vernacular School classes ..		..	..	23,800
(2) Panchamas ..	English	7,600	}	9,600
	Clothing	2,000		
Primary ..	..	..	..	9,000
D. C. English lumpsum		..	..	5,000
D. C. High School Education	..	..	..	5,850

Mr. Littlehales, Director of Public Instruction, Madras, has observed as follows in his report :—

"In spite of throwing open the public schools to those children, it is said that the number studying in them is comparatively very small. Many Presidents of Local Boards and Chairmen of Municipalities are said to have reported that the paucity is due to the unwillingness of the parents to send their children, to schools where the caste pupils predominate, for fear of incurring the displeasure of the caste Hindus on whom they depend for their livelihood."

The Mysore Government have issued a Notification permitting all students of the Panchama community to join the general schools, but the parents and guardians of the students find it difficult to get entrance for their children into these school on account of caste prejudices. When I was last in Anekal with the Inspector-General of Education, I requested the Headmaster of the London Mission Boys' School, a Grant-in-aid Institution, to admit a panchama boy by name Mutharaya. The citizens requested me not to introduce innovations of the kind in the existing state of affairs. I pointed out to the Inspector-General of Education that if effect is given to the Government Order, only the physical entry of the boy into the school can be enforced and not the brotherhood of the students or the sympathy of the teachers. Hence it is very necessary that Government should start separate schools for the boys of this community up to the IV Form when they will be in a position to stand on their own legs. It is very necessary to have a Boarding Home at Bangalore as in Mysore. Sixty boys were refused admission in the Mysore Boarding Home for want of accommodation. A few appeared in person and wanted admission. An examination of the number of boys that have passed the English Lower Secondary examination will show that 9 have passed from the Mysore Boarding Home, 6 from Tumkur and one from Harihar and none from any other centre. This plainly shows that if full effect had been given to the Government Order and boys were more freely admitted into all schools more boys would have passed. The number of Panchama boys in general schools is very poor. A sum of Rs. 100 has been provided for in the Budget for the Tumkur Boarding School. It is said that no suitable building is available there. Government may be pleased to improve the jail building to accommodate the boys.

To get a sufficient number of teachers, it is necessary to have a 3 years' course for the Upper Secondary, as the English course is higher than the Lower Secondary standard, and as this community has not learnt English from their infancy, they find it difficult to study both the English and the Upper Secondary

subjects in 2 years. Instead of recruiting teachers of other communities for these schools, Panchama boys who have passed the Kannada Lower Secondary Examination may be trained for teachers' places. Lower Secondary training classes both for males and females should be organised.

The late Mr. Gokhale, when introducing the Education Bill, mentioned that 'you can expand the base without affecting the apex'. Every State must have citizens in different grades of education and facilities should be afforded for different standards of education. The Mysore Secondary School Leaving Certificate students find it difficult to get seats in the Presidency and the Christian Colleges of Madras. If we have not got a fully equipped course in the Mysore University, our students will find it difficult to get themselves properly educated within the State. His Highness the Maharaja in delivering the Convocation Address of the Benarese Hindu University on 17th January 1919, laid special emphasis on the fact that Scientific knowledge and economic progress go hand in hand and form the very foundation of national life, and unless we achieve both, we are bound to fall behind in the march of progress. This University should, therefore, organise such practical Faculties as those of Technology, Applied Chemistry, Agriculture and Commerce, so that trained talent may be available in the country for the development of its vast and varied material resources. Let the University turn out a new type of learned men who will be fit to be the captains of our Commerce and Industry, leading the country along the paths of sound economic advance and winning for her a leading place in the inter-national industrial struggle.

Doubtless, in early days, the necessities of Government service had a predominent influence in determining the extent and character of the education given in India and the general complaint of want of proper education is due to the insistence on a type of education which is no longer suited to existing conditions. It is therefore necessary to alter the educational system to suit the larger conceptions of education now prevailing. One of the inevitable results of the existing policy is the fetish of Government service which is the "be all" and "end all" of a majority of the graduates who leave our University.

Freeships in the University Colleges are given on consideration of merit and poverty and not on birth, as is recognised in the backward scholarship scheme. I only wish to bring to the notice of the President, His Highness' gracious pleasure announced by Sir Kantaraj Urs in the October Session, 1919.

"Lastly, knowing as I do how anxious all classes of His Highness' subjects are for increased facilities for education, you will receive my next announcement of His Highness' pleasure with acclamation. His Highness desires that all fees in middle schools should be abolished, all education below the High School grade being imparted absolutely free. In regard to higher grades of education, it is His Highness' pleasure that increased facilities should be afforded to the poorer classes of all communities by providing freeships and scholarships on a liberal scale in addition to the special encouragement given to backward communities. The system of freeships ranging from 20 to 40 per cent provided in the High Schools and higher grades of education will be continued and the sum allotted annually for scholarships of various grades within the State will be raised to 3 lakhs."

The freeship of 20 to 40 per cent graciously sanctioned by His Highness should be liberally granted. This benefits the poor boys of all communities. This and the merit scholarships should be in addition to the backward scholarship.

Dewan.—What is your suggestion? Do you want the order to be changed?

Mr. R. Gopalaswami Iyer.—Twenty per cent in the High Schools, 33⅓ per cent in the Entrance classes and 40 per cent in the Colleges should be kept in tact.

33. Mr. C. Rasool Khan.

An increased grant for coffee loans is necessary. Only Rs. 5,000 or 6,000 are given and in Chikmagalur we have repaid the loan with interest in time and there are no arrears. When money cannot be got from Government, people generally go to Marwaries, who charge heavy rates of interest. It is therefore necessary to establish Coffee Banks to advance money to coffee planters. The fact that old Banks have failed cannot be any justification for not considering fresh proposals for grant of new loans with proper safegaurds for recovery of loans advanced.

In the Forest Department there are very valuable trees, out of which oils for manufacture of scents can be extracted, but such trees are neglected and allowed to be burnt. Thereby heavy loss is incurred to the State. This question requires the immediate attention of Government and arrangements may be made to extract oil and sell it with a view to earn revenue.

Education Cess is made compulsory. It is not possible for a man to pay so many cesses in addition to land tax, income-tax, etc. From court fees and stamps, several lakhs of rupees are derived. There is also the excise duty. It is the raiyats that have to pay all these taxes. Municipalities levy taxes on oil, ghee, salt, fire-wood, cocoanuts, betel leaves, tobacco, etc., besides the house-tax and water-tax. Government always desire to enhance these taxes and it is very difficult for raiyats to meet all these demands.

In the Forest Department coupes are sold at very low rates. When coupes are to be sold, it is advantageous and profitable for Government to auction them.

In suits by Co-operative Societies, half court fee is levied. It will be a great facility to people if some time is given to them for payment of their dues. Otherwise, the Registrar gives decree and the raiyat's property is sold away to the complete ruin of the debtor.

Second Member of Council.—Do you want that Societies should not file suits?

Mr. C. Rasool Khan.—Time should be given in cases of real difficulty, as in certain cases the person would be ruined for want of time. I would suggest the extension of the time limit in such cases without levying additional court fee on that account.

Unani hospitals are necessary in Bangalore. The number of beds in the Consumptives' Hospital at Mysore should be increased and poor people given adequate facilities.

34. Mr. A. Syed Abdul Rasheed.—

Silk industry is a cottage industry and many raiyats have no funds and even those who have funds have no facilities to develop this industry. At T.-Narsipur, Yelandur, Channapatna and Closepet, raiyats are doing good work, but they have not got enough funds. There are good lands for growing mulberry, but funds are wanted. In some places rainfall is less and sheet cocoons are therefore less. Wells are necessary and Government should give grants for their construction. Disease free leaves should be supplied. Filature industry is profitable both to raiyats and Government. Instead of 12 baskets, 50 or 60 baskets can be produced and thus it will be profitable to Government if adequate grant is given for this purpose.

For the Mysore Training College, Mahomedan Section, a Mathematics graduate is necessary. For A. V. schools, Government have given a kindergarten teacher. In Anglo-Hindustani schools, kindergarten is not properly taught as there is no special teacher. Therefore a trained hand should be given for Anglo-Hindustani schools also.

Backward scholarships are given to Hindus and Panchamas. The benefit of these scholarships should be extended to Mahomedans also.

Building grants for Anglo-Hindustani schools are not shown anywhere in the budget.

Dewan.—Separate provision has been made.

Mr. A. Syed Abdul Rasheed.—For Mahomedan schools, peons are not given. Boys themselves have to sweep in these schools.

Second Member of Council.—In what school is this the case?

Mr. A. Syed Abdul Rasheed.—In hobli schools there is no peon.

Inspector-General of Education.—It is not possible to give a peon for every small school. One is provided for big schools.

Mr. A. Syed Abdul Rasheed.—Hindustani books are not available at the Central Book Depot. Just as in Hyderabad, all books should be printed in Bangalore as far as possible.

Co-operative Societies are very useful. But in some places, they are not working well. The departmental authorities are not responsible for this. The members

take large loans and they suffer. Government have decided to levy half court fee upon suits. The Inspectors have at present no adequate facilities for travelling and out of the half court fee collections, provision may be made for a larger staff of Inspectors and the allotment for their travelling allowance also enhanced.

35. & 36. MESSRS. G. VENKATARAMA SETTY AND PUTTANNA.—

The construction of a bridge at T.-Narsipur is an important item which is not provided for in the budget. During flood time it is very difficult to cross the river and many people are drowned.

First Member of Council.—If the District Board will pay half the cost, the work will be commenced and afterwards Government grant will be given.

Messrs. G. Venkatarama Setty and Puttanna.—When will the District Board pay and when will the bridge be completed, Sir? It is very difficult to manage without a bridge. It is a long standing prayer.

Dewan.—Budget provision is to be made for it and the District Board should give its share first of all. The estimate is sanctioned.

Messrs. G. Venkatarama Setty and Puttanna.—The river is 15 to 20 feet deep and it is very difficult to cross it. There are many thefts on the Gargeswari Road.

First Member of Council.—The estimate is sanctioned. District Board has said that money is ready and will pay half the cost and the Government will provide the remaining portion. The Engineering Department is investigating and the work will be taken up early.

37. MR. H. KRISHNAPPA.—

Revenue realised from sale of Amrut Mahal kavals should be shown separately and a separate column should be given in the budget to exhibit such extraordinary item of revenue.

Budget copies should be circulated a fortnight before the Session as more time is needed for studying it. Next year onwards, the balances at credit of the several Departments should also be shown in the Budget.

Embezzelments have occurred in several departments and we do not know the amounts involved. Let us know some details. If black mark is given to the department concerned, they will be more careful. We always ask for more budget grants and unless sources of income are shown, it is not possible for Government to sanction additional grants. For the Mysore Bank, Government have given large sums at small rate of interest and some amount without interest even. The Bank is under an obligation to us. The State Huzur Treasury transactions may be transferred to the Bank in Bangalore and in other places where there are branches, this system may be adopted on the recommendation of the Heads of Departments. This arrangement has been adopted in the Imperial Bank and the adoption of similar arrangements in Mysore will save expenditure on Treasury Establishments.

Dewan.—Can they do this without remuneration?

Mr. H. Krishnappa.—Since the Government have shown them so many concessions, they can be entrusted with the work, and asked to do the same free or may be allowed a lumpsum remuneration. This may be adopted in Bangalore first.

Dewan.—This has to be done after mature consideration.

Mr. H. Krishnappa.—There is no need for a separate Book Depot. It is desirable to reduce the establishment or altogether abolish the depot, the work of selling Government publications being entrusted to private agencies.

Dewan.—Government have gone into the question carefully. The existing arrangements cannot be changed now.

Mr. H. Krishnappa.—Instead of two additional Courts announced, it will be better to have a special temporary Sub-Court. The present Sub-Court should be relieved of small cause work. There is heavy pendency. Cases may be transferred from Munsiff's Court and appeals also referred for disposal to such special Court. Delay in disposal of cases cannot be prevented by establishing an additional Munsiff's Court. Such a Special Court can exercise small cause jurisdiction up to

Rs. 300. If an additional Munsiff's Court is to be given, the small cause jurisdiction will be only up to Rs. 50.

Second Member of Council.—We are making a better and permanent arrangement for relieving congestion.

Mr. H. Krishnappa.—In the Budget, no details are given for Assigned Tract surplus revenue estimate.

Dewan.—It is shown in the *Pro forma* account in the Civil and Military Station Administration Report. No extra information can be given.

Mr. H. Krishnappa.—We cannot discuss about heavy expenditure incurred in the Civil and Military Station and it is for the Government to prevent extra expenditure and secure a larger surplus.

In the Tuberculosis Hospital at Mysore, there is not enough accommodation for people accompanying patients. It is necessary to have a travellers' bungalow or a musafirkana attached to it. In the Bangalore Maternity Hospital, also, there is not enough accommodation.

Second Member of Council.—Even in the Victoria and Krishnarajendra Hospitals there will be no place at times.

38. Mr. Krishnaswami Rao.—

Details are not given in the budget for money spent on account of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. Larger grant is necessary for Unani and Ayurvedic dispensaries. In hospitals, fees are levied on pay received (Hospital page 8.) This is not shown in the budget. By levying a fee of 2 annas per head in hospitals, there cannot be more than 8 or 10 thousand rupees. This levy should be abolished. Reference is invited to a Circular issued in April 1923 with regard to collection of fees in hospitals.

Dewan.—Have you seen it yourself? Is it from the Government, or from the Senior Surgeon? I am sure it is not from Government. If it be so, I shall get it cancelled.

Mr. Krishnaswmi Rao.—For Agricultural Department Rs. 3,18,500 are provided as against Rs. 3,15,800 in the previous year. (Pages 59 and 114 of the budget.) In the Agricultural Department, there are many highly paid officers—

1 Director of Agriculture
1 Deputy Director
1 Assistant Director and many Demonstrators,

besides other establishments. The advantage derived from this department is not proportionate to the money spent on it.

Second Member of Council.—Is there no advantage from the Department?

Mr. Krishnaswami Rao.—For gardens, parks and minor gardens very large provision is made every year, even though retrenchment is going on in other departments.

Dewan.—Don't you want to maintain gardens, parks, etc?

Mr. Krishnaswami Rao.—The heavy expenditure will have to be cut down. The increase of Rs. 4,000 may be avoided.

In the Revenue Survey Department, there are three highly paid officers, the Superintendent, the Deputy Superintendent and one Special Officer, besides Sub-Assistant Superintendents. All these are not necessary and the staff may be reduced by one.

Dewan.—This year retrenchment to the extent of Rs. 25,000 has been effected inspite of resettlement work to be executed.

Mr. Krishnaswami Rao.—It allows of more cuts, Sir.

Dewan.—Resettlement work cannot be done if the staff is reduced.

Mr. H. Krishnasawami Rao.—For the Co-operative Department so many officers are not necessary. This Department is not working better than last year. The expenditure may be cut down, by having only two Assistant Registrars.

Second Member of Council.—It will not be possible to dispose of suits.

Mr. H. Krishnaswami Rao.—In the Muzrai Department for the repair of Halebid and Somanathpur temples a sum of Rs. 5,000 is sanctioned. This is not sufficient for

the purpose. What sum would be required for the repairs is to be taken into consideration and at least Rs. 10,000 should be allotted for the repairs, by reducing one officer in the Revenue Survey Department.

It is said that a certain sum of money is paid to the Madras University for recognising our S. S. L. C. Examination. It has not found a place in the budget.

Dewan.—It comes under miscellaneous charges in the Education Budget. Every item cannot be shown separately as the budget will then be ten times as big.

39. MR. T. VENKATASAMAIYA.—

The loan of two crores taken is not shown in the budget. The expenditure incurred against it should also be given to show the manner in which it has been made use of.

Financial Secretary.—It is shown. Please see Permanent Debt, page viii of the budget explaining the manner of expenditure.

Mr. T. Venkatasamaiya.—In what manner savings bank deposits, both current and fixed and Municipal and Local bodies' surplus funds are kept should be shown. If the surplus funds are kept in a Bank, we get interest.

Financial Secretary.—By investing them in short term deposits, we are now getting some interest.

Mr. T. Venkatasamaiya.—For the Co-operative Department Rs. 1,10,000 are given, but details for Rs. 30,000 are not shown.

Financial Secretary and Second Member of Council.—Details are given for salaries, establishment and travelling allowances in the relative appendices.

Mr. T. Venkatasamaiya.—Travelling allowance of Rs. 20,000 is too much.

Dewan.—Accounts for 21-22 show Rs. 20,741. Some of the members are of opinion that the travelling allowance should be increased.

Mr. T. Venkatasamaiya.—Co-operative Inspectors cannot work so much. The Amildars have to induce and collect amounts from persons and so the Amildars should be entrusted with the work of Co-operative Inspectors.

Registrar of Co-operative Societies.—Amildars have got very heavy revenue work. Do you suggest that they should be saddled with Co-operative work also?

Mr. T. Venkatasamaiya.—For Belakere Tank in Chamarajnagar, contribution from the raiyats for repairing the tank was collected, but the work has not been taken up.

Dewan.—The Chief Engineer will please note this.

40. MR. CHICKKAGURUVA REDDI.—

For Foreign ploughs, spare parts are not available. Mr. D'Souza is getting local parts supplied at Rs. 3-2-0 for each "share" but they do not last long. American ploughs last long. Parry & Co., supply manure at Rs. 80 per acre. It will be Rs. 200 here for preparing such manure. For sugar-cane and ragi special manures are supplied by Parry & Co.

Second Member of Council.—Has the Department recommended?

Mr. Chickkaguruva Reddi.—I got it privately.

Mr. Vema Reddi.—Parry & Co., supply special manure which acts very well.

Mr. Chickkaguruva Reddi.—For this no new or separate establishment is necessary. There are persons. Why not we prepare the manures here?

Second Member of Council.—We shall see.

Mr. Chickkaguruva Reddi.—The Agricultural Department recommend sugar-cane No. 544. More grant is needed for this.

Ragi manure yields a revenue from Rs. 25 to 120.
and paddy " from Rs. 30 to 300.

Inter class should be attached to all the trains running between Mysore and Bangalore just like 1st and 2nd classes.

First Member of Council.—In Mail and Express trains, it is done now. Carriages are being prepared and as soon as they are ready, they will be attached to the night passenger train also.

41. MR. SURYANARAYANA RAO.—

All revenue is got from the raiyats and every sort of cess is levied from them. Now a days rainfall is uncertain and produce is very low. Petition is made to Amildars and Deputy Commissioners for remission. Under Mavathur tank, only half the portion of the land was cultivated. Remission is prayed for on such wet lands as are not cultivated.

Dewan.—That is not budget matter. Time is up. The member should come with budget suggestions.

Mr. Suryanarayana Rao.—Patels and shanbhogs do all the work and they get a small potgi of Rs. 7 or 8. So increased provision may be made in the budget for potgi.

High Officers of the State should be asked to have their pay reduced. District, Revenue and Secretariat officials may be given Rs. 20, 30, 40, etc. Small officials suffer much as there is very little left for them.

42. MR. CHIKKANNA GOWDA.

From this budget it is seen that Rs. 7,500 is provided for Ayurvedic College to purchase English medicines. Foreign medicines are not necessary. Only a small provision is made for native medicines. There is no encouragement for successful students of the Ayurvedic College. District Boards give them very little encouragement. Greater encouragement and inducement are therefore necessary for the Ayurvedic Colleges.

Regarding Co-operative Societies, many have discussed and given their opinion. Many Societies are in a state of being wound up soon and for 8 or 9 years they are not inspected. The Inspectors do not go there, saying that thay do not get sufficient travelling allowance. Half Court fee is levied for Co-operative suits. No court fee was levied to begin with and this was a great facility. Now this facility is removed. My prayer is that the levy of fees should be abolished.

Second Member of Council.—Who is benefited by that? The Co-operative Society is not benefited. It is the defaulter that pays the fee.

People do not know what sort of medicines should be given for cattle diseases. It is ordered that a fee of 6 annas per cattle should be paid for serum. This is a great hardship.

For water-supply in the Irrigation Department, the budget grant is only Rs. 10,000. It is not possible to manage within this grant. Provision for increased water supply is necessary.

Dewan.—Noted.

43. MR. M. VENKATAKRISHNAIYA.—

All the world over, there are highly intelligent men, middling men and men of common sort. It is men of the highest kind of intellect that prevail and guide others. It is the Universities that train that kind of talent. To equip all departments of life with such high class men, Universities are very necessary, just as the Primary, Middle and the High schools are necessary to train the other classes of men. Not only are the Primary and Secondary educational arrangements not satisfactory now, but the Mysore University also is not properly maintained. The University cannot be ignored, and the various faculties in the University should on no account be starved. As for Primary and Secondary education, during Mr. Bhabha's time, four years were prescribed for Kannada and four years for English studies. These periods were reduced by one year for Kannada, though again the courses were made four years each. Thus eight years would be required for a student to pass the Lower Secondary Examination, and seven more years for the B.A. even if he should have not stopped in any class for more than one year by way of failure or for other reason.

Dewan.—In 1919, this was discussed and decided. It was not suggested then that eight was a long period.

Mr. M. Venkatakrishnaiya.—The former Matriculation Examination was good, though it got bad afterwards. So also is the case with the Secondary School Leaving Certificate now. The system of averages is unsound. If one boy is bad,

he gets no benefit by other boys being good. And sometimes, the good boys are adversely affected by association with bad boys.

For schools freeships, a sum of Rs. 40,000 is given. Secondary School Leaving Certificate and College fee collections are very small and do not suffice to meet the salary of even one or two Teachers or Professors. One-fourth of the grant should be shown as specially reserved for grant-in-aid schools. When people come forward Government should help them.

All people who are not in a position to educate themselves should be given proper facilities. It may be questioned how funds could be provided for this. I would suggest the raising of a debenture loan for the purpose. The life of those receiving assistance for education should be insured. When they settle themselves in life after completing their education the amount advanced on their behalf may be recovered in easy instalments. In cases of casualities, the scheme of insurance proposed above will save Government from all risks of loss.

For Tirthahalli Land Mortgage Bank a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs was promised and people wish to know what has been done in regard to that.